

CABLES UNDER THE OCEAN.

Cost of Telegraphy Through Their Medium Is Largely Reduced—Other Interesting Facts.

It still costs a good deal of money to send a long dispatch across, or under, the Atlantic ocean, but the rates have been greatly reduced since the first deep sea cable was laid.

In the early days of submarine cables the minimum tariff was \$100 for 20 words and \$5 for each additional word. This was reduced after a few years to \$35 for ten words. In 1872 a rate of \$1 a word was introduced. The word rate system proved popular and was soon established universally. Since 1888 the cable rate across the Atlantic has been down to 25 cents a word, and the tariff now ranges from that figure to \$3 a word between England and Peru. The average for the whole world is \$1 a word, and this the commercial cable company charges from America to the Philippines, as against the former rate of \$2.25. From New York to New Zealand the charge is only \$1.20 a word. There are 200,000 miles of submarine cables, enough to go eight times around the globe. Their cost was about \$200,000,000. Their present value is \$200,000,000. Deep sea cables are a solid investment. The shortest cable is one-fourth mile in length; the longest is 15,000 miles. The total number is 1,700. Nearly all of the shorter lines are the property of governments. They aggregate 15 per cent of the whole.

Private corporations own 420 cables, or 85 per cent of the total mileage. The life of a deep-sea cable is from 30 to 40 years. The main portion lies in a bed of coarse two miles or more beneath the surface of the water and is practically imperishable. In shallow water cables are attacked by sharks, swordfish, sawfish, rocks and anchors. In the Fifth of North 13 ships' anchors were once found entangled in a length of four miles of cables.

ELECTRICITY AND HEALTH.

Possible Explanation of One Effect of Thunderstorms—Scientific Facts and Theories.

For a long time it has been known, says Public Opinion, that atmospheric electricity keenly affects us, and investigators have shown that positive electricity produces vigor and a feeling of general good health, while on the contrary negative electricity has a depressing effect. We are submitted to these contrary effects according to the state of the atmosphere, sometimes negative electricity dominating, at other times the positive element, it being possible to determine the electrical condition by means of delicate instruments.

A German meteorologist, Dr. Schliep, claims that it is possible to determine approximately the condition of the atmosphere by comparing the curves of the registering barometer on one hand with those of the thermometer and the hygrometer on the other. Dr. Schliep states that when the barometer descends while the thermometer and hygrometer ascend, the atmosphere is charged with negative electricity, while the electricity of the air is positive when the barometer ascends and the thermometer lowers.

A naval physician, Dr. Jolly, has applied the Schliep rule in Madagascar, and by comparing the instruments he has been able to fix the changes of the electrical condition, changes which vary during the day and night. During the dry season there was an excess of positive electricity, while during the winter there was an excess of negative, Dr. Jolly observing that both in his own case and that of other subjects the best condition of health was correspondent to the positive discharges, while during periods of negative dominance there was weakness and lassitude. These changes also have their echo in the state of general health, notably in fevers.

Burmese Like Football.

Football is almost as popular in Burma as it is in this country. The natives play the game unshod and kick and shoot goals with bare feet.

French Military Expenditures.

France spends 35 per cent. of her resources on military preparations.

RESTORING LIFE TO DEAD.

Animals Revived by Methods to Be Used on Human Beings—Their Revival Not Again.

Dr. Crile presented a short paper on this subject, in which he gave a summary of experimental data, says The New York Medical Journal. When asphyxia caused failure of the heart and respiration vigorous artificial respiration usually restored their functions when administered within a few seconds. It was effective in an inverse ratio to the time that had elapsed. It was rarely effective after 40 seconds. By the addition of saline infusion a larger proportion of animals could be resuscitated after the lapse of a little longer time. Rhythmic pressure upon the heart, either through the thorax by pressure upon the ribs over the heart or direct pressure within the thorax, was also an aid.

The effect of the traumatism to the heart by the direct method partially counterbalances the benefit from this measure. Nitroglycerin, alcohol and digitalis were useless; rapidly alternating the pressure, head up, then head down, was ineffective. Suspending the animal head down and making rhythmic pressure upon the heart was an effective method. This method gave the brain the advantage of gravity; it provided moderate artificial circulation as well as respiration. It could be promptly applied. The addition of saline infusion increased the effectiveness of the method. Animals apparently dead for periods up to 15 minutes were resuscitated by the combined effect of artificial respiration, rhythmic pressure upon the heart and the infusion of adrenalin. Adrenalin, when injected directly into the chamber or into the wall of the heart, caused fibrillar contractions, after which the heart could not be resuscitated. After final cessation of the heart, by employing manual compression of the heart and infusing adrenalin, the blood pressure could be raised even higher than the normal. Respiration in some instances was partially restored.

Experiments in which saline infusion was substituted for adrenalin, and which were unsuccessful, were promptly successful on adding adrenalin. In a patient with crushed skull, whose heart had ceased beating for nine minutes, resuscitation of the heart for 31 minutes by this method was made. During the operation for the elevation of the depressed bone the patient moved his head.

Another patient, apparently dead from a severe crushing of the base of the skull, was partially resuscitated 24 minutes after the apparent death. The proofs of the apparent death were absence of respiration, absence of heart sound on stethoscopic auscultation, and, as a final proof, on opening the jugular vein there was absolutely no circulation. In this case the blood pressure rose to 80 mm. at one time; voluntary respiration appeared. These evidences of vital action continued for 34 minutes.

After the Fire.

After a big fire in London some interesting notes were made on the safes which were excavated from the ruins. One safe had the brass handles and fittings completely melted and run into the keyhole, the contents of the safe being uninjured. Safes protected by brickwork or in cellars and basements generally escaped, and those taken first out of the ruins gave the best results. Safes falling from the upper stories into the center of the mountains of brickwork, which remained red-hot for days, had their contents charred beyond recognition. The leaves of many account books could be separated and handled, although as black as coal, and the writing in ink was completely invisible, while, curiously enough, the ticks and corrections in pencil shone out like silver.

Railway Carpets.

The French minister of public works has taken up the question of sanitation in railway carriages. Various railway companies ordering the immediate removal from railway carriages and stations of all non-washable carpets, and the cessation of the system of dry sweeping and cleaning. Even carriage seatings are to be in washable materials.

SANE IN INSANE ASYLUMS.

Odd Cases of People Who Voluntarily Forgo Their Freedom—Some Fear Going Mad.

"Not all the people imprisoned in madhouses are insane. No, sir, not by a long shot. I've known scores of asylum inmates who had more sense than their keepers, and who were not crazy in any sense of the word."

The speaker, according to the Chicago Tribune, was an old attendant who had seen 30 years' service.

"I do not refer to inmates who are sane in all points but one—the victims of monomania," he continued. "No; quite apart from these unfortunates, there are hundreds who live and die in lunatic asylums and yet are no more mad than their keepers. I myself have known several cases where men and women voluntarily immured themselves in asylums simply out of fear that they might go mad. They are neurotics, people who are always getting strange fancies into their heads, chiefly the result of laziness—and are haunted by the fear that some day they will lose their reason. I know one such man who has voluntarily made a 'lunatic' of himself for over 30 years, without showing the least sign of insanity."

"Then there are others—and these cases are numerous—whom drink has driven out of their senses at one time or another, and who have committed deeds of violence. A few weeks' retreat and treatment has put them all right again; but, although they are as sane as possible in confinement, it is not safe to give them their freedom for fear of relapse under temptation outside."

"In numbers of cases patients who have been cured and discharged return to us of their own free will. And there are others who might go back into the world, but have become so attached to their environment that they elect to spend the rest of their days in it."

"There can be no doubt that many of the sane inmates of asylums are much safer there than outside, and it is this knowledge which sends many of them to us and keeps them with us. Among my own people here is a very clever doctor, who a few years ago had a practice bringing him in a large income. He was, however, the victim of a strong periodic impulse to introduce poison in his patients' medicine, and the fear that some day he would yield to it and thus become a murderer grew so strong that he sold his practice and became an inmate here."

"The most remarkable cases, though, are those who become inmates of asylums rather than part from those they love. We have two sisters here, one hopelessly insane, the other as right as any woman living. They have always been devoted to each other, and when it was found necessary, 20-odd years ago, to confine the former, her sister, who was on the eve of marriage, broke off her engagement and decided to spend the rest of her life with her relative."

"There are also scores of people in the criminal asylums who are of perfectly sound mind—in fact, many of them have never been anything else. They have, however, contrived to simulate madness and thus escape the hangman or a long term of penal servitude."

Anomalies of the Peasage.

Curious as it is that the duke of Devonshire should derive his title from a county with which neither he nor his ancestors have ever had the remotest connection, he is far from singular in this respect among his brother peers. Taking the dukes of England alone, it is sufficient to say that Manchester, Newcastle, Marlborough and Fife have no connection at all, either territorial or residential, with the place titularly associated with them. More singular still, there are Scottish peers, even representative peers for Scotland in parliament—for example, Viscount Falkland—who are of purely English descent and own not a single acre north of the Tweed; while there are Irish peers, such as Viscount Valentia, quite unconnected with Ireland, and sitting in the house of commons for English constituencies.

SHERIFF'S SALE HANDSOME RESIDENCE PROPERTY IN PARTITION.

Alfred M. Bullard and William Bullard, his husband, Mary M. Bullard, his wife, and John S. Bullard, his wife, vs. William M. Bullard, his wife, and John S. Bullard, his wife, vs. William M. Bullard, his wife, and John S. Bullard, his wife.

In the Circuit Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, at Lexington, Mo., on the 1st day of August, 1904, the court, in the above entitled cause, do hereby order and decree that the premises hereinafter described be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the city of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, during the session of said court, on the 1st day of August, 1904, at Lexington, Mo., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of this sale.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1904.

OSCAR THOMAS, Sheriff.

John E. Burden, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of J. J. Fulkerson, Collector of the Revenue of Lafayette County, in the State of Missouri, Plaintiff.

vs. Wm. Ross, Defendant.

In the Circuit Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, at Lexington, Mo., on the 1st day of August, 1904, the court, in the above entitled cause, do hereby order and decree that the premises hereinafter described be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the city of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, during the session of said court, on the 1st day of August, 1904, at Lexington, Mo., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of this sale.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1904.

OSCAR THOMAS, Sheriff.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

I will let to the lowest and best bidder, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, A. D., 1904, one wooden A Truss Bridge for construction, to be built across bridge abutment, to be built across the George Nall farm, to be built across the George Nall farm, to be built across the George Nall farm.

Plans and specifications can be seen at time and place of letting.

Contractor is to give bond for the maintenance of highway.

Commissioner reserves right to reject any and all bids.

7-10d R. D. WERKIN, Commissioner.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed guardian of the person and estate of Frank Salyers, who has been adjudged insane and incompetent to manage his affairs. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the guardian within one year after the date of this notice, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said notice they will be forever barred.

This 2nd day of June, 1904.

WALTER M. SALYERS, Guardian.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of Joseph Warner, deceased, that the undersigned executor will apply to make a final settlement of said estate, at the August term, 1904, of the probate court of Lafayette County, Missouri, to be begun and held at the probate court room, in the city of Lexington, on the second Monday in August, 1904.

7-20d HENRY W. WARDER, Executor.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of Mary E. Smith, deceased, that the undersigned executor will apply to make a final settlement of said estate, at the August term, 1904, of the probate court of Lafayette County, Missouri, to be begun and held at the probate court room, in the city of Lexington, on the second Monday in August, 1904.

7-20d HENRY W. WARDER, Executor.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of John H. Warder, deceased, that the undersigned executor will apply to make a final settlement of said estate, at the August term, 1904, of the probate court of Lafayette County, Missouri, to be begun and held at the probate court room, in the city of Lexington, on the second Monday in August, 1904.

7-20d S. J. ANDREW, Administrator.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of Adeline Tanner, deceased, that the undersigned administrator will apply to make a final settlement of said estate, at the August term, 1904, of the probate court of Lafayette County, Missouri, to be begun and held at the probate court room, in the city of Lexington, on the second Monday in August, 1904.

7-21d CHAS. LYONS, Administrator with Will Annexed.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of Henry A. Smith, deceased, that the undersigned executor will apply to make a final settlement of said estate, at the August term, 1904, of the probate court of Lafayette County, Missouri, to be begun and held at the probate court room, in the city of Lexington, on the second Monday in August, 1904.

7-21d CHARLOTTE A. SMITH, Executor.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of Kate W. L. Bull, deceased, that the undersigned executor will apply to make a final settlement of said estate, at the August term, 1904, of the probate court of Lafayette County, Missouri, to be begun and held at the probate court room, in the city of Lexington, on the second Monday in August, 1904.

7-21d JOHN S. BLACKWELL, Executor.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of Stephen J. Smith, deceased, that the undersigned administrator will apply to make a final settlement of said estate, at the August term, 1904, of the probate court of Lafayette County, Missouri, to be begun and held at the probate court room, in the city of Lexington, on the second Monday in August, 1904.

7-21d MINNIE J. SMITH, Administrator.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE, vs. Nancy M. Sapper, Defendant.

Now at this day comes the plaintiff herein by her attorney, H. H. Hicklin, and files her petition and affidavit, alleging, among other things, that defendant, Nancy M. Sapper, is not a resident of the State of Missouri.

Whereupon it is ordered by the clerk in vacation, that said defendant be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against her in this court, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the defendant, on the grounds of desertion, and that on the said defendant, Nancy M. Sapper, be served a copy of the petition and affidavit, and that she appear and answer to the same at the next term thereof, to be begun and held at the Court House in the City of Lexington, in said county, on the 1st day of August next, and on or before the 1st day of said term, if the term shall so long continue—and if it should then on or before the last day of said term, answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published, according to law in The Lexington Intelligencer, a newspaper published in said county of Lafayette, for four weeks successively, at least once a week, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of said next August Term of this court.

A true copy. Attest—

J. H. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

H. H. Hicklin, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of J. J. Fulkerson, Collector of the Revenue of Lafayette County, in the State of Missouri, Plaintiff.

vs. James Henry Mason and Joseph O. Lesueur, Trustees, Defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, at Lexington, Mo., on the 1st day of August, 1904, the court, in the above entitled cause, do hereby order and decree that the premises hereinafter described be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the city of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, during the session of said court, on the 1st day of August, 1904, at Lexington, Mo., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of this sale.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1904.

OSCAR THOMAS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of J. J. Fulkerson, Collector of the Revenue of Lafayette County, in the State of Missouri, Plaintiff.

vs. Fannie Wilson and W. G. Jennings, Defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, at Lexington, Mo., on the 1st day of August, 1904, the court, in the above entitled cause, do hereby order and decree that the premises hereinafter described be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the city of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, during the session of said court, on the 1st day of August, 1904, at Lexington, Mo., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of this sale.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1904.

OSCAR THOMAS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of J. J. Fulkerson, Collector of the Revenue of Lafayette County, in the State of Missouri, Plaintiff.

vs. Wm. W. Bailey, Defendant.

In the Circuit Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, at Lexington, Mo., on the 1st day of August, 1904, the court, in the above entitled cause, do hereby order and decree that the premises hereinafter described be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the city of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, during the session of said court, on the 1st day of August, 1904, at Lexington, Mo., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of this sale.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1904.

OSCAR THOMAS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of J. J. Fulkerson, Collector of the Revenue of Lafayette County, in the State of Missouri, Plaintiff.


vs. Robert M. Ray and Wm. A. Gosnell, Trustees, Defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, at Lexington, Mo., on the 1st day of August, 1904, the court, in the above entitled cause, do hereby order and decree that the premises hereinafter described be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the city of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, during the session of said court, on the 1st day of August, 1904, at Lexington, Mo., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of this sale.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1904.

OSCAR THOMAS, Sheriff.

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